

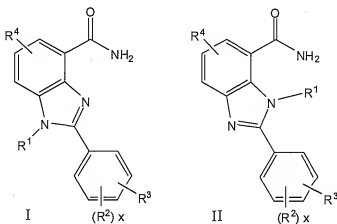
## Amendments to the Claims:

Please amend the claims as specified below. This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

### Listing of Claims:

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS

1. (Currently amended). A compound of the formula I or II



in which

R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, or branched or unbranched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, it also being possible for one C atom of the alkyl radical to carry OR<sup>11</sup> or a group R<sup>5</sup>, where R<sup>11</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, and

R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, CF<sub>3</sub>, nitro, NHCOR<sup>21</sup>, NR<sup>22</sup>R<sup>23</sup>, OH, O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylphenyl, NH<sub>2</sub>, or phenyl, it also being possible for the phenyl rings to be substituted by at most two radicals R<sup>24</sup>, and R<sup>21</sup> and R<sup>22</sup> independently of one another are hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl alkyl, and R<sup>23</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, or phenyl and R<sup>24</sup> is OH, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, CF<sub>3</sub>, nitro or NH<sub>2</sub>, and

$\underline{x}$  may be 0, 1 or 2 and

$R^3$  is  $-D-(F^1)_p-(E)_q-(F^2)_r-G$ , where p, q and r may not simultaneously be 0, or  $R^3$  is  $-E-(D)_u-(F^2)_s-(G)_v$ , it also being possible for the radical E to be substituted by one or two radicals A, and if  $v = 0$ , E is imidazole, pyrrole, pyridine, pyrimidine, piperazine, pyrazine, pyrrolidine or piperidine, or  $R^3$  is B and

$R^4$  is hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, branched or unbranched  $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl, OH, nitro,  $CF_3$ , CN,  $NR^{41}R^{42}$ ,  $NH-CO-R^{43}$ , or  $O-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl, where  $R^{41}$  and  $R^{42}$  independently of one another are hydrogen or  $C_1-C_4$ -alkyl and

$R^{43}$  is hydrogen,  $C_1-C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1-C_4$ -alkylphenyl or phenyl, and

D is S or O

E is phenyl, imidazole, pyrrole, thiophene, pyridine, pyrimidine, piperazine, pyrazine, furan, thiazole, isoxazole, pyrrolidine, piperidine, or trihydroazepine,

and

$F^1$  is a chain of 1 to 8 carbon atoms, it also being possible for one carbon atom of the chain to carry an OH or  $O-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl group and

$F^2$  is a chain of 1 to 8 carbon atoms, it also being possible for one carbon atom of the chain to carry an OH or  $C_1-C_4$ -alkyl group and

p may be 0 or 1

q may be 0 or 1, and

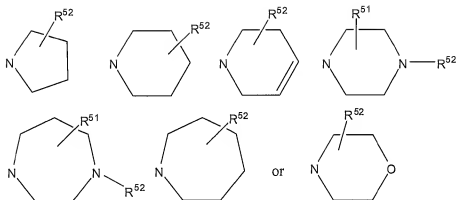
r may be 0 or 1 and

s may be 0 or 1

u may be 0 or 1

v may be 0 or 1

G may be  $NR^{51}R^{52}$  or

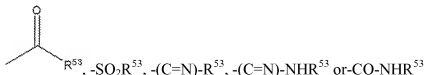


where

$R^{51}$  is hydrogen or branched or unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, or  $(CH_2)_n$ -K

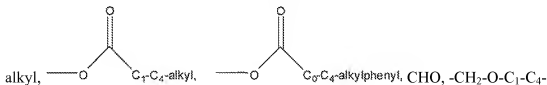
and

$R^{52}$  is hydrogen, branched or unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, phenyl,



in which

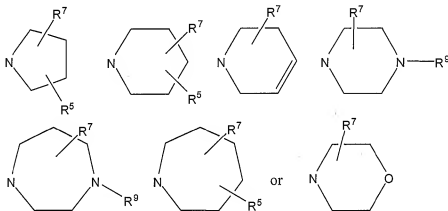
$R^{53}$  may be branched or unbranched  $O$ - $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, phenyl, or branched or unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylphenyl, where in the case of  $R^{52}$  and  $R^{53}$ , independently of one another, one hydrogen of the  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl radical may be replaced by one of the following radicals: OH,  $O$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, cyclohexyl, cyclopentyl, tetrahydronaphthyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cycloheptyl, naphthyl or phenyl, it also being possible for the carbocycles of the radicals  $R^{52}$  and  $R^{53}$  independently of one another to carry one or two of the following radicals: branched or unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, branched or unbranched  $O$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, OH, F, Cl, Br, I,  $CF_3$ ,  $NO_2$ ,  $NH_2$ ,  $COOH$ ,  $COOC_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylamino,  $CCl_3$ ,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -di-alkylamino,  $SO_2$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $SO_2$ phenyl,  $CONH_2$ ,  $CONH$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $CONH$ phenyl,  $CONH$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylphenyl,  $NHSO_2$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $NHSO_2$ phenyl,  $S$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -



alkyl,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{O}-\text{C}_1-\text{C}_4\text{-alkylphenyl}$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ,  $-\text{SO}-\text{C}_1-\text{C}_4\text{-alkyl}$ ,  $-\text{SO}-\text{C}_1-\text{C}_4\text{-alkylphenyl}$ ,  $-\text{SO}_2\text{NH}_2$ ,  $-\text{SO}_2\text{NH}-\text{C}_1-\text{C}_4\text{-alkyl}$ ,

or two radicals form a bridge  $-\text{O}(\text{CH})_{1,2}-\text{O}-$ ,

B may be



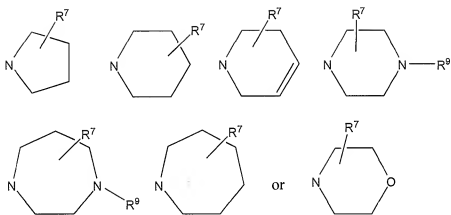
and

A may be hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine,  $\text{CF}_3$ , nitro, OH,  $\text{O}-\text{C}_1-\text{C}_4\text{-alkyl}$ ,  $\text{O}-\text{C}_1-\text{C}_4\text{-alkylphenyl}$ ,  $\text{NH}_2$ , branched or unbranched  $\text{C}_1-\text{C}_6\text{-alkyl}$ , CN or  $\text{NH}-\text{CO}-\text{R}^{33}$  where  $\text{R}^{33}$  is hydrogen or  $\text{C}_1-\text{C}_4\text{-alkyl}$ , and

$\text{t} \mp$  is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 and

K is  $[[a]]$  phenyl, which may carry at most two radicals on the ring,  $\text{NR}^{\text{h1}}\text{R}^{\text{h2}}$  wherein  $\text{R}^{\text{h1}}$  and  $\text{R}^{\text{h2}}$  are as defined for  $\text{R}^{41}$  and  $\text{R}^{42}$  respectively,  $\text{NH}-\text{C}_1-\text{C}_4\text{-alkylphenyl}$ , pyrrolidine, piperidine, 1, 2, 5, 6-tetrahydropyridine, morpholine, trihydroazepine, piperazine, which may also be substituted by an  $\text{C}_1-\text{C}_6\text{-alkyl}$  radical, or homopiperazine, which may also be substituted by an  $\text{C}_1-\text{C}_6\text{-alkyl}$  radical; and

$\text{R}^5$  may be hydrogen,  $\text{C}_1-\text{C}_6\text{-alkyl}$ , or  $\text{NR}^7\text{R}^9$  and



and

$R^7$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylphenyl or phenyl, it also being possible for the rings to be substituted by up to two radicals  $R^{71}$ , and

$R^{71}$  is OH,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine,  $CF_3$ , nitro,

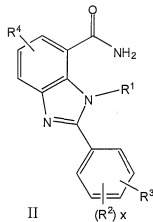
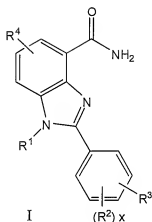
or  $NH_2$ , and

$R^8$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, phenyl, or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylphenyl, it also being possible for the ring to be substituted by up to two radicals  $R^{81}$  and

$R^{81}$  is OH,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine,  $CF_3$ , nitro, or  $NH_2$  and

$R^9$  is hydrogen,  $COCH_3$ ,  $CO$ -O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $COCF_3$ , branched or unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, it being possible for one or two hydrogens of the  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl radical to be replaced in each case by one of the following radicals: OH, O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl and phenyl, and for the phenyl ring also to carry one or two of the following radicals: iodine, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, branched or unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, nitro, amino,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylamino,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -dialkylamino, OH, O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, CN,  $CF_3$ , or  $SO_2$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, or a tautomeric form, a possible enantiomeric or diastereomeric form, a prodrug or pharmacologically tolerated salt thereof.

2. (Currently amended). A compound of the formula I or II



in which

$R^1$  is hydrogen, or branched or unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, it also being possible for one C atom of the alkyl radical to carry  $OR^{11}$  or a group  $R^5$ , where

$R^{11}$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, and

$R^2$  is hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, branched or unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, nitro,  $CF_3$ ,  $CN$ ,  $NR^{21}R^{22}$ ,  $NH-CO-R^{23}$ , or  $OR^{21}$ , where

$R^{21}$  and  $R^{22}$  are, independently of one another, hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, and

$R^{23}$  is hydrogen[.,] or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, and

$R^3$  is  $O-(CH_2)_o-(CHR^{31})_m-(CH_2)_n-R^5$  where

$R^{31}$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $OH$  or  $O-C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,

$m$ ,  $o$  are, independently of one another, 0, 1 or 2, and

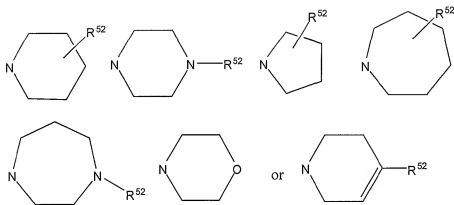
$n$  is 1, 2, 3 or 4 and

$R^4$  is hydrogen, branched or unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, nitro, cyano,  $NR^{41}R^{42}$ ,  $NH-CO-R^{43}$ , or  $OR^{41}$ , where

$R^{41}$  and  $R^{42}$  are, independently of one another, hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, and

$R^{43}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl or phenyl, and

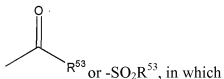
$R^5$  is  $NR^{51}R^{52}$  or one of the following radicals



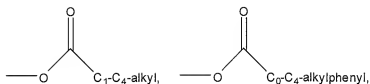
where

$R^{51}$  is hydrogen or branched or unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, and

$R^{52}$  is hydrogen, or branched or unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, phenyl,



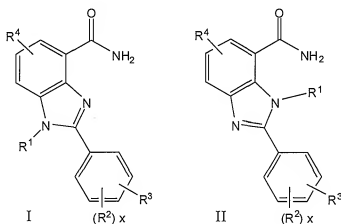
$R^{53}$  is branched or unbranched  $O$ - $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, phenyl, or branched or unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylphenyl, where one hydrogen in the  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl radical in  $R^{52}$  and  $R^{53}$  are, independently of one another, optionally replaced by one of the following radicals:  $OH$ ,  $O$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, cyclohexyl, cyclopentyl, tetrahydronaphthyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cycloheptyl, naphthyl or phenyl, where the carbocycles of the  $R^{52}$  and  $R^{53}$  radicals may also, independently of one another, carry one or two of the following radicals: branched or unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, branched or unbranched  $O$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $OH$ ,  $F$ ,  $Cl$ ,  $Br$ ,  $I$ ,  $CF_3$ ,  $NO_2$ ,  $NH_2$ ,  $CN$ ,  $COOH$ ,  $COO$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylamino,  $-CCl_3$ ,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -di-alkylamino,  $SO_2$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $SO_2$ phenyl,  $CONH_2$ ,  $CONH$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $CONH$ phenyl,  $CONH$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl-phenyl,  $NHSO_2$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $NHSO_2$ phenyl,  $S$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,



CHO, CH<sub>2</sub>-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -CH<sub>2</sub>OC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl-phenyl, -CH<sub>2</sub>OH, -SO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -SO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl-phenyl, -SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, -SO<sub>2</sub>NH-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or two radicals form a bridge -O-(CH)<sub>1,2</sub>-O-,

or a tautomeric form, a possible enantiomeric or diastereomeric form, a prodrug or pharmacologically tolerated salt thereof.

3. (Currently amended). A compound of the formula I or II



in which

R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, or branched or unbranched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, it also being possible for one C atom of the alkyl radical to carry OR<sup>11</sup> or a group R<sup>5</sup>, where

R<sup>11</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, and

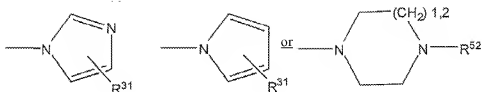
R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, branched or unbranched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, nitro, CF<sub>3</sub>, CN, NR<sup>21</sup>R<sup>22</sup>, NH-CO-R<sup>23</sup>, or OR<sup>21</sup>, where

R<sup>21</sup> and R<sup>22</sup> are, independently of one another, hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, and

R<sup>23</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or phenyl, and

R<sup>3</sup> is





and

$R^{31}$  is hydrogen, CHO or  $-O-(CH_2)_o-(CHR^{32})_m-(CH_2)_n-R^5$  where

$R^{32}$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, OH or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,

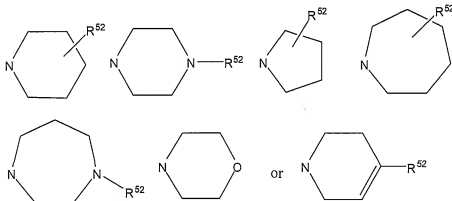
m, o independently of one another are 0, 1 or 2 and n is 1, 2, 3 or 4, and

$R^4$  is hydrogen, or branched or unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, nitro, cyano,  $NR^{41}R^{42}$ ,  $NH-CO-R^{43}$ , or  $OR^{41}$ , where

$R^{41}$  and  $R^{42}$  are, independently of one another, hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl and

$R^{43}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl or phenyl, and

$R^5$  is  $NR^{51}R^{52}$  or one of the radicals below



where

$R^{51}$  is hydrogen or branched or unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, and

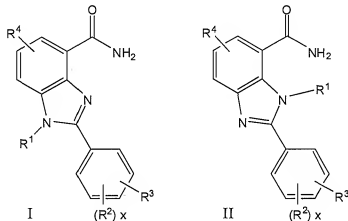
$R^{52}$  is hydrogen,  $COCH_3$ ,  $CO-O-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl,  $COCF_3$ , or branched or unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, it being possible for one hydrogen of the  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl radical to be replaced by one of the following radicals: OH,  $O-C_1-C_6$ -alkyl or phenyl and for the phenyl ring also to carry one or two of the following radicals: chlorine, bromine, fluorine, branched or unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, nitro, amino,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylamino,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -dialkylamino, OH,  $O-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl, CN, or  $SO_2-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl, or a tautomeric form, or a possible enantiomeric or diastereomeric form, or a prodrug or pharmacologically tolerated salt thereof.

4. (Previously presented). A compound as claimed in claims 1, 2 or 3 where R<sup>2</sup> is in position 3 and R<sup>3</sup> is in position 4 or R<sup>2</sup> is in position 4 and R<sup>3</sup> is in position 3 relative to the benzimidazole ring.

5. (Previously presented). A compound as claimed in claims 1, 2 or 3 where R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are hydrogen.

6. (Previously presented). A compound as claimed in claims 1, 2 or 3 where R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen, or branched or unbranched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, nitro, CN, NH<sub>2</sub>, or O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl.

7. (Currently amended). A compound of the formula I or II[[.]]



in which

R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, or branched or unbranched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl it also being possible for one C atom of ~~the alkyl~~ the alkyl radical to carry OR<sup>11</sup> or a group R<sup>5</sup>, where

R<sup>11</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl and

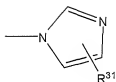
R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, branched or unbranched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, nitro, CF<sub>3</sub>, CN, NR<sup>21</sup>R<sup>22</sup>, NH-CO-R<sup>23</sup>, or OR<sup>21</sup>, where

R<sup>21</sup> and R<sup>22</sup> are, independently of one another, hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, and

R<sup>23</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or phenyl, and

R<sup>3</sup> is

(i)



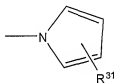
$R^{31}$  is hydrogen or  $-(CH_2)_p-R^5$ , where

$p$  is 1 or 2 and

$R^{52}$  may be hydrogen, or branched or unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, where one hydrogen of the  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl radical may be replaced by one of the following radicals: OH, O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl and phenyl, and where the phenyl ring may also carry one or two of the following radicals: chlorine, bromine, fluorine, branched or unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, nitro, amino,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylamino,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -di-alkylamino, OH, O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, CN, or  $SO_2$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl;

or

(ii)  $R^3$  is



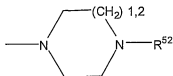
$R^{31}$  is hydrogen or  $-(CH_2)_p-R^5$ , where

$p$  is 1 or 2 and

$R^{52}$  may be hydrogen, or branched or unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, where one hydrogen of the  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl radical may be substituted by one of the following radicals: OH, O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl and phenyl, and where the phenyl ring may also carry one or two of the following radicals: chlorine, bromine, fluorine, branched or unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, nitro, amino,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylamino,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -di-alkylamino, OH, O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, CN, or  $SO_2$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl;

or

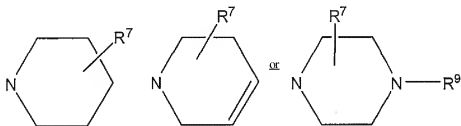
(iii)  $R^3$  is



where  $R^{52}$  is hydrogen, or branched or unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, where one hydrogen of the  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl radical may be replaced by one of the following radicals: OH, O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl and phenyl, and where the phenyl ring may also carry one or two of the following radicals: chlorine, bromine, fluorine, branched or unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, nitro, amino,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylamino,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -di-alkylamino, OH, O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, CN, or  $SO_2$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, or a tautomeric form, a possible enantiomeric or diastereomeric form, a prodrug or pharmacologically tolerated salt thereof.

8. (Previously Presented) A compound as claimed in claim 1, where  $R^3$  is -D- $(F^1)_p$ -(E)- $(F^2)_q$ -G, where D is O,  $F^1$  is a  $C_1$ - $C_4$  carbon chain, p is 1, q is 0 and r is 0.

9. (Currently amended). A compound as claimed in claim 1, where  $R^5$  is a 6-membered ring selected from



and  $R^{52}$  is a phenyl ring.

10. (Previously Presented) A drug comprising besides conventional vehicles and ancillary substances a compound as claimed in claim 1.

11-13. (Cancelled)

14. (Previously presented). A method for treating a disorder in which pathologically elevated PARP activities occur, said method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 to a mammal suffering from said disorder wherein the disorder is stroke or craniocerebral trauma.

15. (Cancelled)

16. (Previously presented). A method for treating ischemia, said method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 to a mammal suffering from ischemia.

17. (Previously presented). A method for treating epilepsy, said method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 to a mammal suffering from epilepsy.

18. (Previously presented). A method for treating damage to the kidneys after renal ischemia, damage caused by drug therapy or damage resulting after kidney transplants, said method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 to a mammal suffering from damage to the kidneys after renal ischemia, damage caused by drug therapy or damage resulting after kidney transplants.

19. (Previously presented). A method for treating damage to the heart after cardiac ischemia, said method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 to a mammal suffering from damage to the heart after cardiac ischemia.

20. (Previously presented). A method for treating a microinfarct said method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 to a mammal suffering from a microinfarct.

21. (Previously presented). A method for treating under vascularization of critically narrowed coronary arteries said method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 to a mammal suffering from under vascularization of critically narrowed coronary arteries.

22. (Previously presented). A method for treating an acute myocardial infarct and damage during and after medical or mechanical lysis thereof, said method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 to a mammal suffering from an acute myocardial infarct and damage during and after medical or mechanical lysis thereof.

23. (Canceled).

24. (Previously presented). A method for treating sepsis, said method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 to a mammal suffering from sepsis of multiorgan failure.

25. (Cancelled).

26. (Previously presented). A method for treating diabetes mellitus, said method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 to a mammal suffering from diabetes mellitus.

Claims 27-38. (Canceled).